J. Fitzpatrick

OREGON SENTINEL.

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Oregon Sentinel.

OREGON SENTINEL

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. A. CALLENDAR, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

DR. GEO. KAHLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Office in city Drug Store, residence on valley road next door to Beggs'.

G. H. AIKEN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
☞Office opposite P. J. Ryan's store.

MARTIN VROOMAN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Office up-stairs in Orth's brick. Residence on California street.

P. JACK, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Formerly of Glasgow, Scotland.)
APPLEGATE, OREGON.
Office and Drug Store at the Drake farm on Applegate eight miles West of Jacksonville. Letters can be addressed either to Jacksonville or Applegate.

E. B. AUTENRIETH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business left in my care. ☞Offices in Orth's brick building.

B. F. DOWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
All business placed in my hands will receive prompt attention. ☞Special attention given to collections.

DR. J. M. TAYLOR,
DENTIST,
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Having permanently located at this place I am now fully prepared to do all kinds of dental work. Particular attention given to all manner of surgical operations in connection with my business, including cleft palates, etc. Charges reasonable.

WILL. JACKSON,
DENTIST,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
TEETH EXTRACTED AT ALL hours. Laughing gas administered, if desired, for which extra charge will be made.
Office and residence on corner of California and Fifth streets.

BERTHOLD ROSTEL,
Asst: SURGEON of the German Army
—AND—
PROFESSIONAL HAIR-CUTTER,
IN ORTH'S BUILDING,
Jacksonville, - - - - - - Oregon.
☞The Treatment of Chronic Cases Made a Specialty.

A. C. GIBBS. L. B. STEARNS.
GIBBS & STEARNS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS.
Rooms 2 and 4 Strowbridge's Building.
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Will practice in all Courts of Record in the State of Oregon and Washington Territory; and pay particular attention to business in Federal Courts.

BIG BUTTE STEAM SAW MILL,
J. P. PARKER,
BIG BUTTE, : : : : : OGN.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND planed and unplaned Sugar pine lumber of the best quality.
EDGING, MOULDING, RUSTIC, SIDING, FLOORING, SHINGLES, ETC.
Lumber dressed to order on short notice and reasonable terms for those convenient to the Mill.
☞County Orders and Greenbacks taken at par.

CITY BARBER SHOP
AND
BATH ROOMS.
CALIFORNIA ST.,
Jacksonville, - - - Oregon
THE UNDERSIGNED IS FULLY prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner and at reasonable prices.
HOT OR COLD BATHS
Can be had at this place at all hours of the day.
GEORGE SCHUMPF.

THE ASHLAND
Wool Manufacturing Co,
Take pleasure in announcing that they now have on hand, a full and select stock of
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS AND HOSIERY,
Made of the very best
NATIVE WOOL
And of which they will dispose at very reasonable rates.
Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. Send them in and give our goods a trial.
ASHLAND WOOLEN M'F'G CO.

NEW LIVERY STABLE
BACK OF COURT HOUSE.
ISH & CATON,
Proprietors.
HAVING LATELY FITTED UP THE COMmodious barn on the School House Flat and in the rear of the Court House. We are now fully prepared to attend to all business in our line with promptness and dispatch and at the most reasonable rates.
Fine Turnouts
The stable is furnished with the best animals and saddle horses.
Horses boarded, and the best care bestowed on them.
Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.
Give us a call and judge for yourselves.
R. ISH,
E. CATON.
July 14, 1880.

NEW ROUTE TO THE SEA
BY WAY OF THE
ROSEBURG & COOS BAY STAGE LINE.
THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW running a daily line of four-horse stages between Roseburg and Coos City making the through trip in twenty-four hours. Stages leave Roseburg every morning, Sundays excepted, at 6 A. M., and make close connection with San Francisco steamer twice a week. The time from Roseburg to San Francisco will be three days and through fare has been fixed at $14.50. Fare from Roseburg to Coos Bay $6.
CLOUGH & CARLL.

ASHLAND AND LINKVILLE
Express.
H. F. Phillips : : : : Proprietor.
I AM NOW RUNNING A DAILY LINE between the above points, leaving Ashland with coach on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning next day. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week a buckboard will start from Ashland returning on the following day.
FARE, (each way)..............$8.00.
Connection made at Linkville with hacks for Lakeview.

BLACKSMITHING!
DAVE CRONEMLLER.
BACK AT THE OLD STAND.
I AM NOW PREPARED TO DO ALL work in my line cheaper than ever, and in fact will do it cheaper than any other shop in Southern Oregon.
Give me a call and I will convince you.
DAVID CRONEMILLER.

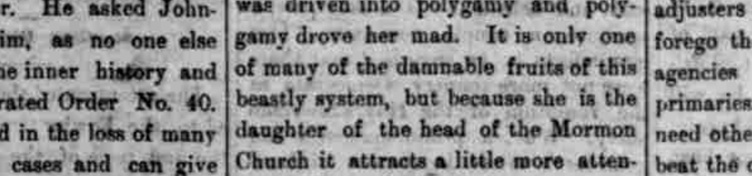
PHOENIX DISTILLERY
AND SALOON.
Phoenix, - - - - Ogn.
J. L. HOCKETT, Prop.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN full charge of this business and is prepared to furnish the public with a first-class quality of Brandy, Wine and Cider. The saloon will always be supplied with the best of liquors and cigars. Oysters and sardines always kept on hand.
J. L. HOCKETT.

PURCHASING
Of every description made with promptitude and taste. Infants' clothing a specialty. References in all parts of the country. Circulars giving full information sent on receipt of stamp. Address Mr. or Mrs. J. A. Richardson, 24 Post Street, San Francisco, Cala.

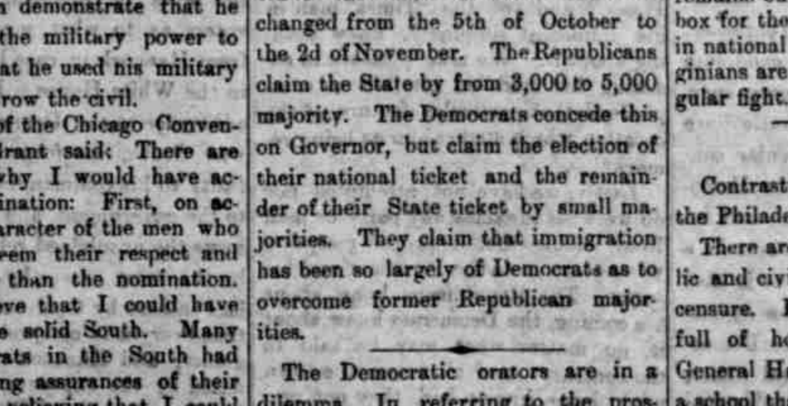
The latest improved Sharp, Ballard, Remington and Winchester rifles, warranted to be the genuine article, at John Miller's.

T. G. REAMES.........E. R. REAMES.
REAMES BROS.,
CALIFORNIA ST.,
Jacksonville, - - - Oregon,
AHEAD AS USUAL!!
BY ADOPTING
A CASH BASIS!!
THE GREATEST REDUCTION
IN PRICES
—AND THE—
LARGEST STOCK
—OF—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE!
—THE—
GREATEST VARIETY
TO SELECT FROM IN
Any One Store in Southern Oregon or Northern California.
ALL FOR CASH!!
OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF
FALL & WINTER DRY-GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, AND DIAGONALS, SILKS, AND SATINS, BOOTS & SHOES, CLOTHING, ETC.,
LADIES' CAL., MADE CLOAKS
WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE ladies to the fact that we have now on hand the largest and best selected assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS and FANCY GOODS of every description in Southern Oregon, and we will henceforth make this line of goods our speciality and sell them at
Cheaper than the Cheapest.
To the gentlemen we will say, if you want A No. 1 SUIT OF CLOTHES you must go to Reames Bros. to buy them as we claim to have the best STOCK OF CLOTHING in Jackson county and will allow none to undersell us.
These goods were all purchased by a member of our firm from FIRST CLASS Houses in San Francisco and New York, and we will warrant every article and sell them as cheap for cash as any house in the county.
We also keep on hand a full stock of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE,
CROCKERY.
A FULL LINE OF ASHLAND GOODS
FARM AND FREIGHT WAGONS
Plows, Gang Plows & Sulky Plows.
In fact everything from the finest needle to a threshing-machine. Give us a call and judge for yourselves as to our capacity of furnishing goods as above.
The way to make money is to save it. To save it buy cheap. To buy cheap pay CASH for your goods and buy of
REAMES BROS.

DAVID LINN,
GENERAL UNDERTAKER,
AND DEALER IN
COFFIN TRIMMINGS.



COFFINS FURNISHED ON THE shortest notice and cheaper than at any other establishment in Southern Oregon.
Furniture of all kinds kept on hand or made to order.



ORDER No. FORTY.

General Grant Recites Its Inner History.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The "Times" prints the following special from Cincinnati: The "Gazette" will print tomorrow a report of an interview between Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., and General Grant, which gives some startling points in connection with the inside history of Hancock's Order No. 40. General Grant talked freely to Dr. Fowler, and, after the interview, gave him a written consent to its publication under certain restriction as to time. The conversation took place in General Grant's library, at Galena, on the 21st of September. Speaking of Hancock the ex-President said: Down to 1864 he seemed like a man ambitious to do his duty as an officer, but in 1864, when McClellan was nominated, Hancock received one vote, and that greatly excited and changed him. He was so delighted that he smiled all over. It crazed him. Before that we got on well. After that he would hardly speek to me. I was working to enforce the laws of Congress, and he was working for the Presidency. Perhaps he thought that I did not praise him enough, but any way he hardly spoke to me. It was on my nomination that he was made a Major-General in the regular army. When I was made General, Stanton told me that it was a compliment to me, that I could name men to fill the vacancies in the Lieutenant Generalship and the Major-Generalship caused by my promotion. I nominated him for the vacant Major Generalship in the regular army. He acknowledged it manfully. He was a very fair corps commander, but was never thought of for any great place. When the Army of the Potomac was hunting for a commander, it took almost everyboby; it even come over into the West for officers, but nobody even suggested Hancock for the place. After he received that vote in 1864 he had the bee in his bonnet, and shaped everything to get Democratic and Southern favor. He has watched and planned and waited till at last he has received the Democratic nomination.

General, do you think that he is in sympathy with the South?

He is crazy to be President. He is ambitious, vain and weak. They will easily control him.

Do you think, General, that his celebrated Order No. 40 represents the direction of his sympathies?

Well, I will give you the true inner history of Order No. 40. Congress was striving to prevent Andrew Johnson from undoing the reconstruction laws. Whenever Congress passed a law Johnson bent his energies to defeat its enforcement, and would find pretexts to dodge around it. Then Congress would pass another law to hedge him up there. So it went on till Congress had taken from him all control of the Generals commanding the seven districts of the South, except the power to remove them and appoint others in their places. These commanders could remove any civil officer of any grade, Judge or Governor. When I was made General and they were determining my powers and duties they gave the General, by accident, I think, or without seeing what it involved, co-ordinate power with these district commanders. Sheridan was sent to the Department of Louisiana, covering Louisiana and Texas. He was shrewd and very able. He kept his eyes open, learning rapidly the men who were not worthy to occupy their places, and discovering competent and worthy men to put in their places. The Legislature of Louisiana passed a law authorizing the issue of $7,000,000 of levee bonds, ostensibly for a levee. They conditioned their sale on their bringing to the State not less than 80 per cent of their face. The Governor and three Commissioners were to place the bonds on the market, but they soon found out that the bonds would not bring more than 40 per cent. To avoid the law, they invented a plan of borrowing money and using the bonds as collateral. They could borrow about 34 or 35 per cent. of the face of the bonds. Just at this juncture, to prevent these men from defrauding the State, General Sheridan took off the heads of the Governor and the Commissioners so quick that they did not know what ailed them, and appointed good men in their places. For some reason the removed men were very anxious to be reappointed. They employed Reverdy Johnson and another lawyer to work for them, agreeing to pay them $250,000 if they were reinstated. This is a great deal of money for four men to pay for positions, unless there is some special gain in the case. Reverdy Johnson came to me, but I was so stupid and stubborn that I could not be induced to reappoint them. He went to Andrew Johnson and made his case, and Andrew Johnson sent for me, and asked me to reinstate those men. I refused to do so. He said: "Reinstate them, even if it is only for one day. I will promise that they will resign." I thought Johnson might not know of the motive why they were so anxious to be reinstated, and, thinking I would do him a great service in keeping him from a great blunder, I told him that one hour would do those men as well as one day, and unfolded their intent, but Johnson insisted on their being reinstated. I refused and excused myself. Johnson then removed General Sheridan and appointed General Hancock. He called Hancock to Washington to instruct him in defeating the laws of Congress on reconstruction. As soon as I learned that Hancock was in town, I called at his hotel, instead of sending for him. I wanted to see him privately in his room. I found him in his room; perhaps, before he had his breakfast. I said: "General, you and I are soldiers, army officers. We have life positions. We serve under successive Administrations without regard to party. It is our duty to enforce the laws of Congress. We are not responsible for the wisdom of the laws. Congress bears that responsibility. We simply enforce them."

He said: "Well, I am opposed to nigger domination." I said, "General, it is not a question of nigger domination. Four millions of slaves without education or property can hardly dominate 30,000,000 of whites with all the education and property; it is a question of doing our sworn duty." He said: "Well, I'm opposed to nigger domination." I saw that my only chance to influence him was by the remnant of authority left in my hands. He was determined to please the Democratic party and so he went South and removed the Governor and Commissioners that General Sherman had appointed. I instantly telegraphed him not to appoint to office any men who had been removed, and to give me his reasons by mail for removing the men. He telegraphed in a long reply, costing the Government $250, his reasons. I telegraphed him that the reasons were not sufficient, and to send by mail other reasons. He again telegraphed about the same points, only not quite so long, costing only $150. He telegraphed that if he could not have freedom to act his usefullness would be destroyed, and that he would have to ask to be relieved. I telegraphed him to revoke his order. He asked Johnson to relieve him, as no one else could. That is the inner history and spirit of the celebrated Order No. 40. This order resulted in the loss of many lives. I know of cases and can give them. His statement that the civil authorities are supreme is a truth admitted by all in time of established peace, but I can demonstrate that he did not subject the military power to the civil, but that he used his military power to overthrow the civil.

In speaking of the Chicago Convention General Grant said: There are three reasons why I would have accepted the nomination: First, on account of the character of the men who urged it. I esteem their respect and confidence more than the nomination. Second, I believe that I could have broken up the solid South. Many lifelong Democrats in the South had given me strong assurances of their cordial support, believing that I could deliver them from the evils of a solid South. Third, there is another partial reason. I believe that I could have induced, from my knowledge of our Consulates, the enactment of certain laws touching our commerce that would have given us the control of much desirable commerce. For instance, in Mexico, instead of dealing with people who use only slave labor, and receive little or nothing but sterling in exchange.

Dr. Fowler, who had the above conversation with the ex-President, was until recently editor of the "Advocate," a leading Methodist paper published in New York. He is now Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

APPLEGATE ITEMS.

Teams are just keeping the dust flying about all the time, which makes things look rather lively.

Mr. Jones, the new proprietor of the Junction House, is doing a good busines and keeping a No. 1 house.

Willis T. White has bought the goats brought here by Goat White a few years ago, and taken them to Ellensburg, Oregon.

On the 15th of September Charles Smith and Lizzie Wilder were married in Kerbyville, but who the officiating officer was I cannot say.

A good many vegetables are being hauled to market, but prices are rather low, but the crop is just about the best that has been raised for years and a large one too.

Stock looks sleek and fat, but feed on the range, is rather dry now, still it does quite well on it. There is a large white oak mast, which is much sought after by the hogs.

The political pot is commencing to boil. Both sides are actively engaged discussing the merits of the candidates. So far, no bad blood has been stirred up, and it looks as if we would have a peaceable campaign and quiet election.

Corn cutting is in order, and much fodder is being saved, for the last Winter's experience has put just lots of wisdom into stockmen's heads, and they are generally preparing for a severe time, but should it not come feed can be kept over.

Saml. Cook is building a new house and I suppose Andy is going to get him a wife and live in the old one. A bachelor is building him a house and is soon going to take him a wife. The house part I know, but the wife part I infer from what his intended said a few days ago about such a nice Brussels carpet he had for the parlor, and remarked that it would be so nice.

Jacob Kubli threshed 1050 bushels of grain on a threshing floor at a cost of about 3c per bushel. I note this item because there were some farmers that had less than 100 bushels and hired a machine at 4c, besides paying hands and feeding machine horses, which out of a small crop leaves hardly one-half. Is there much wonder that farmers complain of hard times? If people would depend more on themselves a long step towards better times would be had. * *

Josephine, the daughter of John Taylor, President of the Mormon Church, passed through Laramie on foot last week, wandering aimlessly, anywhere to get away from Utah. She stopped and begged for food at the residence of Mr. Jones, in the south part of this city, and then started on East. Her mind is evidently wrecked. She seemed to fear nothing but that the Mormon devils would get on her track and force her back to Utah. Her history is a sad one. She was driven into polygamy and polygamy drove her mad. It is only one of many of the damnable fruits of this beastly system, but because she is the daughter of the head of the Mormon Church it attracts a little more attention.—[Laramie Sentinel.

Under the new constitution of Colorado the State Election has been changed from the 5th of October to the 2d of November. The Republicans claim the State by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority. The Democrats concede this on Governor, but claim the election of their national ticket and the remainder of their State ticket by small majorities. They claim that immigration has been so largely of Democrats as to overcome former Republican majorities.

The Democratic orators are in a dilemma. In referring to the prosperous condition of the country, they have either to acknowledge the goodness of God, or the beneficence of the Republican party. They choose the former, but it goes hard.

A Trenton (N. J.) workman puts it in this way: "Four years ago I voted for Tilden because I wanted the South to govern itself. Now, I shall vote for Garfield, because I don't want the South to govern us.

Fluting machines, polishing irons clothes wringers, wire clothes lines, and scrubbing brushes at John Miller's. †

REASONS WHY.

"Why should I vote the Republican ticket?" asks the young man who has just reached his majority and is desirous making a conscientious choice between the two parties which solicit his ballot. Here are a few reasons why, given by the New York "Tribune:"

Because the Republican party is the only party which has no cause to be ashamed of its past record.

Because it began its existence by resisting the extension of the curse of human slavery to the free Territories of the West.

Because it fought a four years' war to save our Union from being broken into fragments, and conquered the most formidable rebellion known to history.

Because it emancipated four millions of slaves, and gave them the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which the Declaration of Independence pronounced to be the inalienable right of all mankind.

Because by an amendment to the Constitution it forbade the States to deprive any citizen of the ballot on account of the color of his skin, thus making suffrage national and impartial.

Because in a struggle of ten years' duration, it steadfastly and successfully defended the national honor against the assaults of repudiators, and put the credit of the United States on a par with that of the other great civilized nations of the world.

Because it made good the Nation's promise to the holders of its greenback notes that they should be redeemed in coin bringing the whole volumn of the paper currency up to par with gold by the passage of the resumption act, in spite of the persistent hostility of the Democrats.

Because the party which saved the Republic from disruption, and made it free, strong, honest, and honored of all nations, can best be trusted to manage the Government and mould its destinies.

The Virginia Democracy.

The last hope for Democratic harmony in Virginia has perished. The proposition of the Funders to remove the difficulties which beset the unterrified of the Old Dominion by an appeal to the Democratic voters of the State has been courteously but firmly rejected by the Re-adjusters. Partaking somewhat of the progress of the age, the re-adjusting Virginians propose to submit their case to a more impartial tribunal. They deny that any man's Democracy is to be determined by his vote in 1876—in which they are probably wrong—or by his not having paid his tax three weeks before the election—in which they are certainly right. They therefore declare that they will have nothing to do with a joint primary election, at which every man who supports Hancock and English now can not vote. Notwithstanding their advanced views the Re-adjusters are evidently not disposed to forego the employment of the usual agencies for controlling Democratic primaries. If they should happen to need other than Democratic votes to beat the other party, they propose to be in a position to obtain them. They close their reply to the Funders with the mournful statement that nothing remains but to struggle at the ballot-box for the right to represent Virginia in national affairs, and thus the Virginians are fairly committed to a triangular fight.

A Contrast.

Contrasting Garfield and Hancock, the Philadelphia "Telegraph" says:

There are the two men. Their public and civil lives are free from just censure. Both their careers have been full of honor and usefulness. But General Hancock has been educated in a school that is opposed to all the customs, usages and traditions of statesmanship, while General Garfield is, "from spur to plume," a statesman. It is a statesman that the country needs as a tenant for the White House. Which of the two it should choose is clear enough. It would not choose a statesman to command its armies in the field; why should it choose a soldier to discharge the delicate, onerous duties of the statesman? It wants a man fit for a certain work, and in General Garfield it has such a man. Common sense and eternal fitness, therefore, suggest that it should take him, and leave the other in the place for which he is fit.